



# DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE  
1967  
ANNUAL REPORT  
for  
THE DISTRICT

by

T. A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health*

and

D. ALLAN, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
*Chief Public Health Inspector*

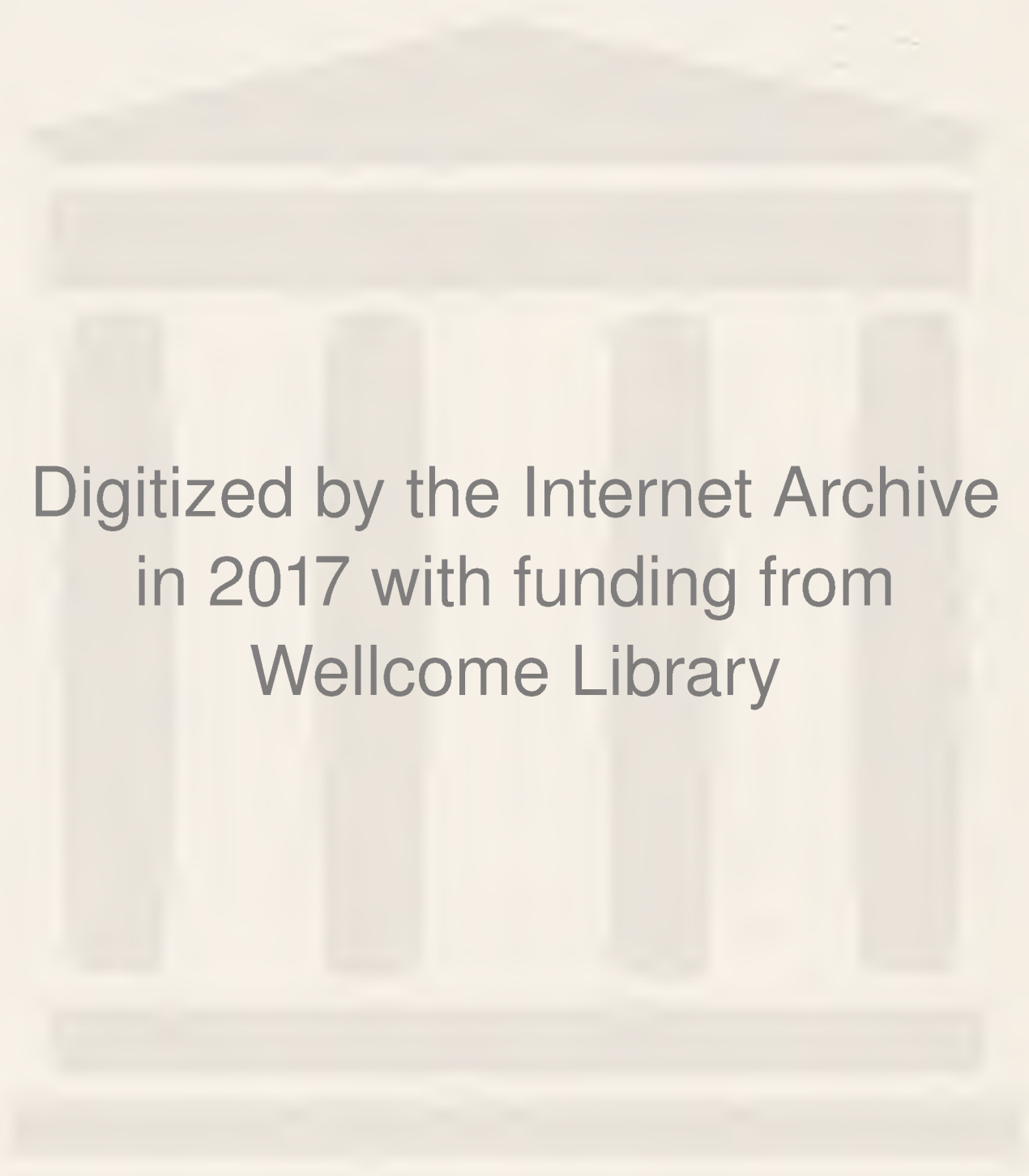
Public Health Department  
Pippbrook  
DORKING, Surrey  
(Telephone: Dorking 2246)



## INDEX TO SECTIONS

---

	<i>page</i>
1. VITAL STATISTICS .. .. .	7
2. HEALTH SERVICES .. .. .	13
3. SANITATION .. .. .	16
4. HOUSING .. .. .	21
5. FOOD .. .. .	22
6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES .. .. .	23
7. CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT .. .. .	27



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2916512x>

# DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1967 – 1968

---

*Chairman of the Committee* Councillor I. H. FRASER, A.C.A.

*Vice-Chairman of the Committee* Councillor J. R. CHITTY

### *Members of the Committee*

Councillor I. B. BROWNING, Councillor MRS. M. BRYAN,  
Councillor R. W. MARTIN, F.V.I., Councillor MISS F. N. UDELL, C.B.E., and  
Councillor C. W. A. VALLENCE

### **Ex Officio Members**

#### *Chairman of the Council*

Councillor B. J. MOUGHTON, M.A.(Oxon.), M.C.L.(McGill), J.P.

*Vice-Chairman of the Council* Councillor A. L. STANBRIDGE

### **Representatives of the Council**

on

1. SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE  
Councillor MRS. M. BRYAN, Councillor J. H. HARDY, J.P.  
Councillor MISS F. N. UDELL, C.B.E.
2. DORKING & DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE  
Councillor Mrs. S. KING
3. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH JOINT COMMITTEE  
Councillor S. V. KENWARD, Councillor W. R. BUTLER



# DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

---

### *Medical Officer of Health*

\*THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),  
D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

### *Chief Public Health Inspector*

†D. ALLAN, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

### *Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector*

†§A. E. GREENSMITH, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

### *Additional Public Health Inspectors*

†D. D. HEATH, M.A.P.H.I.

‡T. E. D. BRAY, M.A.P.H.I.

### *Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff*

Secretary/Clerk MISS E. E. NOLAN

Junior Shorthand Typist/Clerk MISS S. LOCK

### *Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff*

MISS P. LANG

### *Rodent Operator*

G. ANSCOMB

\*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Leatherhead Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

†Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

§Holds the Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

‡Holds the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

THE RED HOUSE,  
LEATHERHEAD,  
SURREY.

*July 1968.*

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Although in his wisdom the Minister of Health makes a yearly demand upon me, I am still honoured and pleased to present the Annual Report for the District. Councillors, facing the ever increasing flood of typed and printed word from a multiplicity of sources, are no doubt thankful that similar detailed information about the state of health in Dorking is not required at monthly intervals.

The vital statistics for 1967 remain favourable and show no continued marked changes, but we must not remain blissfully ignorant of the implications of the birth and death rates. Joy and sorrow can be conveniently hidden behind cold stark numerals. The advent of a baby may be ardently longed for or on the other hand be received with apathy or even hatred. In the former case the child enters a loving and secure world, whereas in the latter circumstances he becomes a mere pawn in a hostile and unsympathetic environment. A death is rapidly absorbed into the rest of the mortality figures and it is not difficult to overlook the fact that an integral member of a family may have been snatched away prematurely.

The young and the middle-aged are not the only groups afflicted by sudden death as during the year many an elderly person has lost a life partner with resultant depression and loneliness. The aged and infirm are a particular class of the community which is in danger of lacking companionship, for a great number of their trusted friends have predeceased them. In addition, it is not uncommon for old people to be asocial, ignoring and even antagonising their neighbours, who could help them not only in adversity but as a routine. As such the elderly can quickly become isolated, resenting any intrusion or offers of help.

In the body of this Report certain voluntary organisations are specifically mentioned, but of course there are numerous other associations and societies in Dorking carrying out invaluable functions. The enthusiasm and faithful service of the volunteer is not always fully appreciated and is all too frequently taken for granted. Greater benefits could be achieved if statutory and voluntary workers could get together more and in so doing produce a more comprehensive and efficient social welfare coverage for all necessitous groups. This co-operation would also avoid unnecessary overlapping. Due to the efforts of some interested people certain progress has been made in this direction, but I am convinced that this could be more rapid if the District Council, through its elected members, were to become involved to a greater extent in co-ordinating effort. All too commonly, personalities come and go, but the local authority, in some form or other, goes on for the foreseeable future.

While I am in the process of writing this report, Mr. D. Allan, the Chief Public Health Inspector, has reached retiring age after thirty-four years service with the Council. I could not have wished for a better and wiser colleague during the three years we have worked together. He has done much to improve the health of the District and his 'bump' of local knowledge will be sorely missed. All of us in the Public Health Department join in extending to him and Mrs. Allan our best wishes for an active and happy retirement in the rugged beauty of Cornwall.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their past year's interest in all things Public Health. I am also grateful to the other Chief Officers and their respective staffs for helpfulness and co-operation in various matters and I am especially indebted to Mr. D. Allan and his staff in Pippbrook and my own staff in the Red House, Leatherhead. Despite alarums and excursions it has been a happy and successful year, thanks to their conscientious work and loyalty.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1967

## 1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1967	1966	1937
Area (acres)	9,511	9,511	9,511
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	22,604	22,604	15,204
Population (estimated mid-year)	23,010	23,100	16,910
Density (persons per acre)	2.42	2.42	1.8
Number of inhabited houses	7,207	7,153	4,051
Rateable value	£1,136,719	£1,124,720	£184,352
Product of a Penny Rate	£4,610	£4,490	£703

### BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	365	182	183
Legitimate	344	173	171
Illegitimate	21	9	12

	1967	1966	1937
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	15.9	15.4	14.0
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 population	15.4	14.9	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births	5.7	5.6	*

<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	4	2	2
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	11.0	13.8	59.7

### DEATHS

	1967	1966	1937
<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Total	237	111	126
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population	10.3	10.8	11.0
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population	8.9	9.6	9.2

#### Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	5	2	3
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:			
Total	14.0	14.0	21.2
Legitimate	14.5	11.9	—
Illegitimate	—	2.9	—

#### Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	5	2	*
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.7	5.6	*

Early Neonatal Mortality	1967	1966	1937
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	4	2	*
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.9	5.6	*
<b>Perinatal Mortality</b>			
Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	21.7	19.3	*
<b>Maternal Mortality</b>			
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	—	—	*
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	*

*\* Figures not produced in 1937*

The Registrar General's estimated population of 23,010 at mid-year 1967 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this Report. It represents a decrease of 90 on the estimate for 1966, said by the Registrar General to be due to a drop in the number of civilian resident electorate. A natural increase of 128 resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths.

## BIRTHS

Live births numbered 365 of which 182 were males and 183 females. The crude birth rate was 15.9 per 1,000 population which is slightly higher than the previous year, when the rate was 15.4.

As sex and age distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations, a comparability factor (0.97) has been supplied by the Registrar General, which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison with other areas. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 15.4 is obtained, compared with a rate of 17.2 for England and Wales.

Twenty-one births, or 5.7 per cent of the total births, were registered as illegitimate, compared with 5.6 in 1966.

Four still births occurred giving a still birth rate of 11.0 compared with 13.8 in 1966.

## DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 237 made up of 111 males and 126 females. The crude death rate was 10.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 10.8 in the previous year.

As in the case of births, a comparability factor (0.87) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor reduces it from 10.3 to 8.9. The death rate compares favourably with the figure of 11.2 for England and Wales.

**Deaths due to Cancer**  
*(including mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)*

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Lung Cancer	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1926–1935	192	1.7	—	—
1936–1945	338	1.8	—	—
1946–1949	164	1.0	—	—
1950–1955	246	2.0	0.40	83.5
1956–1960	262	2.4	0.46	92.0
1961–1965	264	2.3	0.53	82.4
1966	49	2.1	0.51	100.0
1967	49	2.9	0.56	99.9

**Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels**  
*(including mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)*

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Coronary Disease	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1927–1935	440	4.0	—	—
1936–1945	1,008	5.4	—	—
1946–1949	475	5.9	—	—
1950–1955	791	6.5	1.2	64.1
1956–1960	684	6.5	1.8	63.1
1961–1965	745	6.5	2.4	56.6
1966	142	6.1	2.3	62.9
1967	141	6.1	1.7	58.7

**Infant Mortality**

There were five deaths of infants under 1 year of age. The infant mortality rate was 14.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.3 for England and Wales. Four of the deaths occurred within one week of birth.

Causes of death	1967	1966
Prematurity	3	—
Respiratory failure	—	4
Asphyxia	1	—
Pneumonia	1	1
	—	—
	5	5



# COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1967

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1967)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	26.8	19.1	14.9	142	82.5
1891 - 1900	29.9	22.1	18.2	14.4	153	92.5
1901 - 1910	27.2	21.6	15.4	14.2	128	86.5
1911 - 1920	21.8	16.5	14.3	13.2	100	70.5
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.5	12.1	13.2	72	49.0
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58.7	31.0
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	43.1	19.2
1951 - 1960	15.8	13.7	11.6	12.3	24.8	23.1
1961	17.4	17.0	12.0	11.3	21.6	29.4 (11)†
1962	18.0	17.1	11.9	12.3	21.6	15.9 (6)
1963	18.2	15.6	12.2	10.5	21.1	11.0 (4)
1964	18.4	16.6	11.3	10.2	19.9	20.3 (8)
1965	18.1	16.9	11.5	10.6	19.0	14.9 (6)
1966	17.7	14.9	11.7	9.2	18.9	14.0 (5)
1967	17.2	15.9	11.2	10.3	18.3	14.0 (5)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths



# CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

		<i>All</i>	<i>4</i>										<i>75 &amp;</i>
	<i>Sex</i>	<i>ages</i>	<i>wks.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>over</i>
			<i>-1</i>	<i>yr.</i>									
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other forms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Poliomyelitis—Acute	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
11. Malignant neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
12. Malignant neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
13. Malignant neoplasm—Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	5
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	10
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	21
18. Coronary disease—Angina	M	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	7	11
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	11
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
20. Other heart disease	M	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	11
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	15
21. Other circulatory disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
24. Bronchitis	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

		<div><div>4</div><div>All -4 wks.</div><div>Sex ages wks. -1 yr.</div><div>1- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75 &amp; over</div></div>												
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	
	F	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
34. All other accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
35. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL—All causes		M 111	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	21	30	49	
	F 126	3	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	13	30	72		

### Deaths from Vehicular Accidents

Four residents died as a result of injuries received in vehicular accidents. One was a pedestrian at the time of the accident.

Age Groups	1967	1966
15–24 years	2	1
35–44 years	1	–
55–64 years	1	2
75 and over	–	1
	—	—
	4	4

### Other Accidental Deaths

Two people died as a result of accidents, one due to fractured skull following a fall and one due to asphyxia caused by drowning.

Age Groups	1967	1966
4 weeks to 1 year	–	1
25–34 years	–	2
35–44 years	1	–
65–74 years	1	–
	—	—
	2	3

### Suicide

One death due to barbiturate poisoning was attributed to suicide.

Age Groups	1967	1966
25–34 years	–	2
45–54 years	1	–
75 and over	–	1
	—	—
	1	3

### Maternal Mortality

There was again no death due to maternal causes during 1966.

## 2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 250 beds for medical, surgical, geriatric and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Park Hospital, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological condition of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

The bacteriological examination of the following specimens was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Positive Results</i>
Faeces	29	22
Food	10	—

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is the function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Banstead (telephone Mogador 2991), with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

### MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary for coroner's postmortems, and 25 bodies were removed during the first nine months of the year from the Dorking Urban District. Eleven of these were transferred from the mortuary of the Dorking General Hospital for postmortem examination.

When the Leatherhead Mortuary closed down an arrangement was made with the Epsom District Hospital for the use of their mortuary. During the last quarter of 1967 four bodies were accepted by the Epsom District Hospital mortuary for coroner's postmortems.

### DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

#### Burial

Dorking Cemetery, Reigate Road, is available for the burial of the dead. The number of interments during the year was 126 of whom 80 were buried in existing graves and 46 in new graves.

#### Cremation

There is a crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, which is used by many residents of the Dorking Urban District as a means of disposal of the dead.



## PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

### Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers, young children, domiciliary midwifery and nursing, health visiting, immunisation and vaccination, cervical cytology, and home help, is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Eastern Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, under the direction of Dr. T. A. Plumley, Divisional Medical Officer.

### LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

<b>Ante-Natal</b>	Dorking, General Hospital	Mon., 9.30 a.m.
	Epsom, District Hospital	Mon. and Thurs., 2 p.m.
	Leatherhead, The Mansion	1st and 3rd Mon., 9.30 a.m.
<b>Maternity and Child Welfare</b>	Boxhill, St. Andrew's Hall	2nd and 4th Mon., 2 p.m.
	Brockham, Brockham House	1st and 3rd Fri., 2 p.m.
	Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St.	Mon. and Wed., 2-4 p.m.
	Headley, Village Hall	2nd and 4th Mon., 2 p.m.
	Leatherhead, The Mansion	Fri., 2 p.m.
	Nth. Holmwood, Village Hall	1st and 3rd Thurs., 2 p.m.
<b>General Medical</b>	Westcott, Reading Room	2nd and 4th Mon., 2 p.m.
	Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St.	Mon., 9.30 a.m.
	Leatherhead, The Mansion	Mon., 9.30 a.m.
<b>Health Centre for the Elderly</b>	Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St.	Tues., 2 p.m.
<b>Chest</b>	Dorking, General Hospital	Fri., 10 a.m.
<b>Chiropody</b>	Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St.	By Appointment
<b>Dental</b>	" " " " " "	" "
<b>Eye</b>	" " " " " "	" "
<b>Remedial Exercises</b>	" " " " " "	" "
<b>Speech</b>	" " " " " "	" "
<b>Family Planning Association</b>	Dorking, General Hospital	Tues., 6-7.30 p.m.
<b>Venereal Diseases</b>	Redhill General Hospital	Males: Mon., 5-7 p.m.
	Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	Males: Tues. and Fri., 5-7 p.m.
		Females: Mon., 3-7 p.m. Thurs., 9.30-11 a.m.

(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)

### Health Education

In collaboration with the County Health Services, arrangements were made during the year for the display of posters on Council notice-boards, in libraries, and other suitable locations in Council premises.

## VOLUNTARY SERVICES

These include:—

### Citizens' Advice Bureau

The Bureau has now completed a full year at 231 High Street (telephone number Dorking 2246) and has had a most successful year. The fact that it is open for some period every day and that the new office is very near the centre of the town has made it accessible to very many more people. The Bureau is open on Mondays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 12 noon to 2 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

There were 471 enquiries during 1967 compared with an average of about 350 over the last four years. It has been noticeable that more men and more young people have been using the Bureau.

Mrs. Pearson, the Hon. Organiser, became Chairman of the Surrey County Citizens' Advice Bureau Committee in January, 1967.



## **Family Planning Association**

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the district under the Chairmanship of Mr. John Higgs. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with advice on methods of contraception, with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of marital problems.

During the year a total of 1,092 visits were made to the Clinic, including 423 first visits and 35 patients from other clinics. One hundred and eight-seven mail orders were dealt with.

## **The Samaritans**

The Samaritans have a branch office at Woodbridge Road, Guildford. The emergency telephone number is Guildford 2345. There are also branches at 5 St. Mary's Road, Reigate (telephone number 48444), and at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead (telephone number 5555). Experience has shown that if a person with a suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem. During the year the Guildford Branch (which includes the Dorking area) received 348 calls for help, demonstrating the real need for such a service.

## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951**

### **Section 31—'Meals on Wheels'**

This invaluable service, operated through the good offices of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, delivers a cooked midday meal twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays—to the elderly and infirm, and this assists old people to remain in their own homes.

During the year ended 31st December, 1967, 3,662 meals were supplied in this way and a subsidy of £191 12s. 2d. was paid by the Council towards their cost.

The maximum subsidy allowed by the Council is 1s. 2d. per meal, up to a maximum of £250 per financial year.

### **Section 47**

This section of the 1948 Act gives power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and are unable to manage for themselves in their own homes.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the Local Authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of any person found to be in such conditions. An Amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this Section during the year.

### **Section 50**

This section empowers local authorities to arrange for the disposal of the body of any person who dies in the District where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. Use of this section of the Act was not required during the year.

### 3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains, and the supply again proved to be adequate, pure and wholesome.

Mickleham, Box Hill, and Brockham receive supplies derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley, and Leatherhead. The water supplying the remainder of the district is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, some of it from the Lower Greensand, and the rest from a bore into the Hythe beds.

Reports were received on 41 samples of the supplies, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out by the Company's laboratory.

Typical results of chemical examination of treated water are as follows. Chemical results in parts per million.

	<i>Leatherhead Pumping Station</i>	<i>Dorking Pumping Station</i>
Appearance .. .. .	Bright, almost clear, with a few minute chalk particles	Clear and bright
Colour .. .. .	Nil	Nil
Turbidity .. .. .	Less than 2	Nil
Taste .. .. .	Nil	Nil
Odour .. .. .	Nil	Nil
pH .. .. .	9.3	7.9
Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Nil	3
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	250	360
Total Solids .. .. .	165	240
Chlorides as Cl. .. ..	21	18
Alkilinity as		
Calcium Carbonate	47	104
Hardness: Total .. ..	93	164
Carbonate .. .. .	47	104
Non-Carbonate ..	46	60
Nitrate Nitrogen .. ..	6.2	7.1
Nitrite Nitrogen .. ..	0.002	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.12	0.033
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	Nil	Nil
Permanganate Value		
(3 hrs. at 37°C.)	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine .. ..	0.13	0.13
Metals: Iron .. .. .	Nil	Nil
Other metals .. ..	Nil	Nil
Fluoride .. .. .	Trace	Trace



Practically all the houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink.

Dwelling-houses supplied by a piped main supply	7,306
„ „ „ „ „ piped private supply	3
„ „ „ „ „ standpipe	5
„ „ „ „ „ well	2

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

Despite the continuing increase in bulk, the total weight of refuse deposited at the Council’s tip in 1967 was some 90 tons less than in the previous year, being 8,290 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs. An analysis of this figure shows that house refuse from the weekly collection in the urban area amounted to 5,344 tons 2 cwts. (a decrease for the fourth successive year); trade refuse, delivered to the tip by tradesmen, 1,043 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. (16 tons less than in 1966); excess household refuse 101 tons 6 cwts. (an increase of 25 tons); refuse collected by the Dorking & Horley Rural District Council from those parts of the rural district to which the tip is the most convenient disposal point, 1,437 tons 5 cwts. 1 qr. (a decrease of over 240 tons); and 360 tons 14 cwts. from the Leatherhead area during disposal difficulties in that district.

Work on the tip was carried out by a contractor who supplied plant and a driver.

Following a spell of warm weather in April, numerous complaints were received from residents in an area of almost up to half a mile from the tip regarding fly nuisance alleged to originate from that source. Although detailed investigations were made, evidence of flies breeding at the tip was negligible, but additional extensive precautionary treatment was carried out in addition to the usual daily routine. Further trouble occurred in early July, and the Public Health Department, in order to give the best possible advice arranged for an entomologist from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Tolworth to visit, investigate, and advise on the appropriate measures to be taken.

The Council’s decision to make a trade refuse collection service available early in 1968 can only result, in my opinion, in benefit to the community. For many years past the Public Health Department has advocated this service, and although a charge—a very reasonable one—is to be made, the fact that traders can have their refuse cleared as a matter of routine should eliminate many of the minor, but time-consuming nuisances which were formerly brought to the attention of the department.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Preliminary work on the surface water drainage scheme for the western area of the town was in hand by October, and by the end of the year, work on the Pipp Brook stream and other sections of the scheme, including the Westcott Road area, was proceeding satisfactorily.

A soil sewer of larger dimension, to cater for the extra demand created by the Flint Hill development, was relaid in conjunction with the provision of the North Holmwood By-Pass.

As it was considered that ample time for connection had been given to those Box Hill residents whose premises were within one hundred feet of the new



soil sewer in that area, those who had failed to connect were notified that the free emptying service for their cesspools would be withdrawn on the 1st August.

The Pixham Lane Sewage Works were put temporarily out of action by a quantity of heavy oil which had entered the sewerage system from some unknown source. The Engineer and Surveyor sent a letter to business firms in the area seeking their co-operation in avoiding a repetition of the incident and stressing the seriousness of the consequences which could follow.

### **CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS**

As usual, the Chief Public Health Inspector has included in his report a summary of the number of caravans in the area. Although a reduction in those in residential use was recorded, it is likely that this is only temporary, for on some sites the vacant standings probably exist only because site drainage works are in hand. When individual drain connections have been installed new caravans will no doubt be stationed there, but with the amenities contained in modern types plus the availability of individual drainage, the lot of the occupiers is much improved.

Very few complaints are received from the owner/occupied caravans, but from time to time letters and reports are received concerning damp and unsatisfactory conditions in vans which, upon being visited, prove to be rented. The dampness is almost always due to condensation, a feature often prevalent in the older type of caravan, and frequently accentuated by the use of oil stoves for heating. The main concern of the complainants is usually not to have the conditions improved, but to use them as a reason for re-housing.

### **SHOPS ACTS, 1950 to 1965**

During the year 42 inspections were recorded for the purpose of the above Acts. Further details are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

### **SWIMMING POOLS**

The Public Health Inspectors made 78 visits to swimming pools and took 65 samples of the water. Two of the pools are privately owned, but open to the public, and the remaining three are at schools—two private and one County Primary.

Results of the samples taken are summarised as follows:—

- Pool 1.** Privately owned and open to the public. Fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant. Samples taken, 16; Satisfactory, 16.
- Pool 2.** Privately owned and open to the public. Fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant; also heated. Samples taken, 19; Satisfactory, 19.
- Pool 3.** A small pool for learners, capacity 15,000 gallons, at a County Primary School. Has a circulation and filtration plant, with provision for drip-feed chlorination. Samples taken, 15; Satisfactory, 15.
- Pool 4.** A small pool at a private school, samples being taken by arrangement with the Headmaster. No filtration or circulation system; pool has to be emptied, cleaned out, and refilled. Chlorine added by hand. Samples taken, 6; Satisfactory, 3; Unsatisfactory, 3.
- Pool 5.** A small pool of the prefabricated plastic-lined type, at a private school. Has to be emptied, cleaned and refilled; chlorine added by hand. Samples taken as the result of co-operation with the Principal. Samples taken, 9; Satisfactory, 5; Unsatisfactory, 4.



The sampling at private schools is, of course, simply for advisory purposes. The results, as usual, indicate that chlorination carried out by the somewhat hit-and-miss methods used at pools without automatic chlorination plants combined with water circulation, can never be relied upon to maintain a consistently high standard of purity.

AIR POLLUTION

There is little to add to the remarks of the Chief Public Health Inspector under this heading in his Report.

In a district such as Dorking, people are quick to complain if they consider that a nuisance exists, for they are accustomed to conditions which in some industrial areas would seem to be an unattainable ideal. For that very reason, however, there is all the more need for vigilance to maintain a good standard, and the efforts of your inspectors in this direction, especially in connection with the heights of chimneys for proposed boiler installations, when their object must be to obtain satisfactory and nuisance-free dispersal of the products of combustion, irrespective of considerations of visual amenity, must be commended.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

SCHOOLS

As in previous years there were several occasions on which the Public Health Department's services were required to deal with minor rodent infestations in schools and school canteens.

The Public Health Inspectors, in carrying out their duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations, inspect school canteens as a matter of routine and, in addition, their services are available to examine and advise on foods delivered there in the case of doubt as to condition.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	4	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	85	37	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	4	1	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i>		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted</i>
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	REFERRED		
				<i>to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable						
temperature	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage						
of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7					
(a) Insufficient		—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or						
defective		2	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the						
Act (not including offences						
relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		2	1	—	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	SECTION 110		<i>No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists</i>	SECTION 111		<i>Prosecution</i>
	<i>No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 110</i>	<i>No. of cases of defaults in sending list to the Council</i>		<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	
	(1) (c)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc., cleaning and washing)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Factories on the register are classified as follows

	<i>Power</i>	<i>Non-Power</i>
Agricultural Engineers . . . . .	2	—
Bacon Curing . . . . .	1	—
Bathroom Fittings and Accessories	1	—
Bookbinding . . . . .	1	—
Boot Repairs . . . . .	3	—
Brickmaking . . . . .	1	—
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	5	—
Cinematograph Operators . . . . .	1	—
Cleaning and Pressing . . . . .	4	—
Coach Building . . . . .	1	—
Electricity Generating Station . . . . .	1	—

	<i>Power</i>	<i>Non-Power</i>
Engineering (General) . . . . .	16	—
Fish Curing . . . . .	—	1
Fish Tanks . . . . .	1	—
Flour Mills . . . . .	1	—
Gasholder Station . . . . .	1	—
Laundries . . . . .	2	—
Milk Pasteurisers . . . . .	1	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs . . . . .	17	—
Printing . . . . .	4	—
Radio Engineers . . . . .	3	1
Sausage Manufacturers . . . . .	4	—
Screen Printing . . . . .	1	—
Slaughterhouses . . . . .	1	—
Tailoring . . . . .	3	2
Tent Making . . . . .	1	—
Timber Merchants . . . . .	1	—
Typewriter Repairs . . . . .	2	—
Tyre Maintenance . . . . .	1	—
Upholsterers, etc. . . . .	2	1
Watch and Clock Repairs . . . . .	1	—
Wine Bottling . . . . .	1	—
Woodwork . . . . .	1	—

No notification of out-workers was received.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered, and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.

### 4. HOUSING

Only eight properties, all one-bedroomed flats constructed on the site of a former clearance area in Swanworth Lane, Mickleham, were completed by the Council during the year.

The summary of all units is as follows:—

<i>Description</i>	<i>B.S.R.</i>	<i>Accommodation—Bedrooms</i>				<i>Total</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
Houses (built by Council)	—	—	212	821	11	1,044
Bungalows „ „ „	—	56	—	—	—	56
Flats „ „ „	65	186	186	15	—	452
Maisonettes „ „ „	—	—	—	35	2	37
Houses in areas acquired by C.P.O.s in course of clearance procedure	—	—	5	4	—	9
Other houses purchased	—	—	—	6	—	6
TOTALS	65	242	403	881	13	1,604

Forty-two houses were built by private enterprise.



## **5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

### **MILK**

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of inspection, supervision, and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established in the district.

In addition, the Public Health Inspectors carried out sampling and inspection work under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65 on behalf of the County Medical Officer, the Surrey County Council being responsible, as Food and Drugs Authority for the District, for the issue of all dealers' licences and the sampling of milk for the purposes of the Regulations.

### **ADULTERATION OF FOOD**

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the information that a total of 70 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 45 samples of milk, the remainder consisting of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. The information was also given that within the area of the county in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority a total of 936 samples were taken for analysis, including 620 of milk. Twenty-six were found to be below standard, 7 of these being of milk.

### **MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE CREAM, AND FOOD HYGIENE**

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken, and progress achieved are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.



## 6. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIONOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1966 and 1937 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

	Notifications (corrected)		
	1967	1966	1937
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0.04	0.04	0.10
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.09	*
Diphtheria	—	—	0.02
Erysipelas	—	—	0.01
Smallpox	—	—	—
Measles	14.40	5.06	*
Pneumonia	—	0.04	0.04
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	0.43	0.09	—
Dysentery	0.04	0.13	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.21	0.30	0.07
Non-Respiratory	—	0.09	0.04

*\* Disease not notifiable at that time*

The table on page 24 shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1967, classified according to age and sex.

### SCARLET FEVER

One case of scarlet fever was notified during the year, compared with one in 1966.

### WHOOPING COUGH

One case of whooping cough was notified during 1967 compared with two in the previous year.

### MEASLES

Three hundred and thirty-two cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 117 in 1966.

### DYSENTERY

There was one case of Sonne Dysentery notified during the year, compared with three cases in 1966.

### FOOD POISONING

Ten cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. All belonged to the Salmonella typhi-murium group. Seven of the cases occurred in the Maternity Block of a local hospital, two mothers and five infants being involved. Examination of the staff proved negative and the source of the infection was thought to be one of the mothers. The three remaining cases occurred in the members of one household.

Only two cases of food poisoning were notified in 1966.

[illegible]

## TUBERCULOSIS

### Notification of Tuberculosis

Five notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners concerning residents of the district in whom the active disease was recognised for the first time. The table below gives a comparison of tuberculosis incidence and mortality rates since 1934.

**Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934–67**  
(*Quinquennial Averages 1934–63*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Notifications</i>	<i>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
1934–1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939–1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944–1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949–1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954–1958	11	0.58	1	0.07
1959–1963	5	0.27	1	0.03
1964	4	0.17	1	0.04
1965	2	0.08	1	0.04
1966	5	0.21	1	0.04
1967	5	0.21	—	—

### Deaths from Tuberculosis

There were no deaths attributed to any form of tuberculosis during the year. The trend, which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years, can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the curative and preventive measures taken against the disease.

### Register of Notified persons

During the year the names of five persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 11 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

<i>Additions to Register</i>		<i>Removals from Register</i>	
Primary notifications		By transfers to	
relating to persons already		other districts	5
residing in this district	5	By recovery	4
Transfer of persons		By death	2*
notified in other districts			
now residing in this area	4		
	9		11

*\*The cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis*

At the end of the year the number of names remaining on the register was 57, in comparison with 59 for the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

31.12.60	98	31.12.64	70
31.12.61	92	31.12.65	59
31.12.62	95	31.12.66	59
31.12.63	87		



## **Mass Radiography**

During the year, units of the mobile Radiography Service visited the Dorking Urban District and 2,970 persons were examined, including 880 industrial workers.

## **Dorking and District Tuberculosis Care Committee**

The voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee works in close association with the staff of the Chest Clinic. The Committee co-operates with various voluntary Associations and Societies interested in social welfare and with statutory officers engaged in health and welfare. The Committee is in a good position to meet the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs.

## **VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at Surrey County Council clinics.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available as a priority to all persons of forty years of age and under, and to expectant mothers and members of the health services of all ages. Other persons over 40 years of age should consult their own medical practitioner if vaccination is desired.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children nearing school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING**  
**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE**  
**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1967**

COUNCIL OFFICES,  
PIPPBROOK,  
DORKING.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

For the thirty-fourth and last time since I came to Dorking in August 1933, I have had the task of recording the work carried out by this section of the Public Health Department.

During the war years the records were somewhat sketchy and in fact the years 1942 and 1943 were combined, instead of being issued annually. For the rest of the time, however, the pattern has been similar—a summary, mainly statistical, of inspections, action taken on the discovery of defects, nuisances, and contraventions of the various Acts which fall within the scope of the duties of Public Health Inspectors, the outcome of such action, and details of the results of other visits of a more routine nature—sampling of water supplies, of water in swimming pools, and of milk, ice-cream and other foods.

Perhaps the most rewarding aspect of the work, or at any rate the one in which some tangible evidence is provided of progress achieved, is the field of housing. The process of slum clearance is long drawn out and often seems to be hedged about by frustration, but the end product—new housing units in place of the worn-out and unfit houses which previously existed—gives a feeling of satisfaction. So too do the changes wrought in sub-standard houses which, with the aid of improvement grants, are given a new lease of life by the provision of modern amenities.

Throughout the years of my service there has been a gradual change in the nature of the Department's duties. Meat and food inspection, the prevention of nuisances, and action to remedy unsatisfactory housing conditions have always been with us, but in those early days much emphasis was also placed on the inspection and improvement of dairy farms, to promote clean milk production. This, for many years, has been in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, leaving us to deal with the retail distribution aspects of milk. In place of the duties lost, however, many new ones came along, notably in connection with food hygiene, rodent control, clean air, noise abatement, the health and welfare of office and shop workers, the improvement of houses lacking modern amenities and the control of caravan sites, plus a miscellany of minor activities such as controlling the sale of pet animals, the inspection of animal boarding establishments, and checking fireguards on heating appliances.

There is certainly no lack of variety, rather the reverse, necessitating at times considerable agility of mind in order to overcome the inroads on one's attempts at concentration on some particular problem.

What I consider to be one of the most pleasing changes through the years has been the gradual alteration in the way in which our responsibilities can be achieved—the 'inspectorial' or 'enforcing' attitude is far less necessary, as educative and advisory methods become increasingly successful.

While I must confess that I feel pleasure and a certain amount of relief on realising that this is my last report, I also wish to take this opportunity of putting on record my sincere thanks to the Members of the present and past Committees for their support on recommendations I have made, to my colleagues in other departments for co-operation throughout the years, to my own staff, past and present, who, while carrying out the bulk of the work on which I have reported, have also borne with my idiosyncracies, and finally, to Dr. Plumley, whose friendship and willing advice contributed to easing the problems of the last two years.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*



## INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows:—

### General Sanitation

Water Supply . . . . .	29
Drainage . . . . .	173
Air Pollution . . . . .	220
Noise Abatement Act . . . . .	33
Farms . . . . .	102
Houses in Multiple Occupation . . . . .	5
Caravans . . . . .	837
Caravan Sites . . . . .	89
Factories with Mechanical Power . . . . .	37
O.S.R. Act—General Inspections . . . . .	113
O.S.R. Act—Re-visits and Miscellaneous . . . . .	118
Animal Boarding Establishments . . . . .	2
Swimming Pools . . . . .	78
Licensed Premises . . . . .	2
Refuse Collection—Dustbins . . . . .	5
Refuse Disposal—Accumulations & Refuse Tips . . . . .	184
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator) . . . . .	4,169
Wasps' Nests . . . . .	161
Schools . . . . .	39
Shops . . . . .	42
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits . . . . .	927
Unsuccessful Visits . . . . .	348
Pet Animals Act . . . . .	1

### Housing

#### *Under Public Health Acts:*

No. of houses inspected . . . . .	26
No. of re-inspections . . . . .	109

#### *Under Housing Acts:*

No. of houses inspected . . . . .	22
No. of re-inspections . . . . .	162
Miscellaneous Housing Visits . . . . .	68
Improvement Grant Visits . . . . .	112

### Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases . . . . .	5
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits . . . . .	77
Food Poisoning Enquiries . . . . .	8

### Meat and Food Inspection

#### *Inspection of Meat:*

Visits to Slaughterhouse . . . . .	620
Visits to Shops and Stalls . . . . .	4
Visits to Other Premises . . . . .	3

*Visits to:*

Butchers . . . . .	12
Canteens . . . . .	6
Dairies and Milk Distributors . . . . .	166
Fishmongers and Poulterers . . . . .	16
Food Preparing Premises . . . . .	14
Grocers . . . . .	99
Greengrocers and Fruiterers . . . . .	39
Ice-cream Premises . . . . .	31
Market Stalls . . . . .	162
Restaurants . . . . .	65
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts . . . . .	8
Wholesalers . . . . .	23
Schools . . . . .	3
Hospitals . . . . .	6
Licensed Premises . . . . .	12
Bakeries . . . . .	7
Reg. Premises, Sec. 16 F. & D. Act . . . . .	2
Sweet Confectionery . . . . .	8

*Visits in connection with Sampling:*

Milk—Bacteriological . . . . .	138
Water—Bacteriological . . . . .	68
Ice-cream—Bacteriological . . . . .	34
Miscellaneous Samples . . . . .	14

Miscellaneous Food Visits . . . . .	22
Food Hygiene Visits . . . . .	163

---

10,043

## NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary is as follows:—

**Preliminary** (figures in parentheses indicate Verbal Notices)

Outstanding on 1st January, 1967 . . . . .	95
Issued during the year . . . . .	69 (28)
Complied with during the year . . . . .	117 (29)
Statutory Action necessary . . . . .	8
Outstanding on 31st December, 1967 . . . . .	30
Cancelled during the year . . . . .	9

**Statutory**

Outstanding on 1st January, 1967 . . . . .	4
Issued during the year . . . . .	8
Complied with during the year . . . . .	5
Outstanding on 31st December, 1966 . . . . .	4
Cancelled during the year . . . . .	3

## COMPLAINTS

Five hundred and fifty complaints were received from the public as follows:—

Flooded cellars and basements . . . . .	1
Dampness, defective roofs, etc. . . . .	22
Defective floors and woodwork, etc. . . . .	1
Other defects—houses . . . . .	7
Drainage . . . . .	18
Rats and Mice . . . . .	174
Unsound food . . . . .	30
Nuisance from smell . . . . .	25
Air Pollution . . . . .	21
Ants . . . . .	10
Beetles . . . . .	2
Flies . . . . .	67
Wasps' Nests . . . . .	128
Miscellaneous insect pests . . . . .	19
Miscellaneous . . . . .	25
	550

## DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

<b>Drainage</b>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Cesspools overflowing . . . . .	1	1
Drains—defective . . . . .	2	2
Rainwater pipes—defective . . . . .	1	1
Gullies—defective . . . . .	1	1

<b>Water Closets</b>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Chamber (walls, roof, etc.) defective . . . . .	1	2
Flushing cisterns defective . . . . .	2	3
Pans new required . . . . .	2	5

<b>Water Supply</b>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Defective supply pipes . . . . .	—	1

<b>General Defects and Nuisances</b>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Accumulations . . . . .	7	7
Ceilings—defective . . . . .	1	—
Chimneystacks—defective . . . . .	3	5
Cellars flooded . . . . .	1	1
Doors—defective . . . . .	1	1
Door frames—defective . . . . .	1	2
Door thresholds—defective . . . . .	—	1
Eavesgutters—defective . . . . .	2	2
Floors—defective . . . . .	3	5
Internal walls—plastering required . . . . .	1	—
Defective roofs . . . . .	7	12



	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Reveals defective—		
doors and windows	1	1
External steps—defective . . .	—	1
Inadequate ventilation . . .	—	1
Walls—damp . . . . .	10	18
Walls—brickwork or		
rendering defective	1	2
Window frames—defective . . .	—	1
Window sashcords—defective . . .	3	1
Other nuisances . . . . .	4	4

## NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

(1) **Housing Act, 1957.** One Statutory Notice was served and complied with.

(2) **Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961.**

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Other Premises</i>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1967 . . . . .	22	1
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1967 . . . . .	4	—
No. of Preliminary Notices served . . . . .	24	10
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with . . . . .	30	10
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	4	—
Statutory Action necessary . . . . .	7	—
No. of Statutory Notices served . . . . .	7	—
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	4	—
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled . . . . .	3	—
No. of Preliminary Notices outstand- ing at 31st December, 1967 . . . . .	5	1
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1967 . . . . .	4	—

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The number of visits to the slaughterhouse—620—for the purpose of meat inspection varied only slightly from that of each of the two previous years.

Once again, however, the through-put of animals increased considerably—by an overall percentage of 27.23. In the separate categories cattle increased by 6.59 per cent, calves by 20.98, sheep by 33.14, and pigs by 32.28.

*Cysticercus bovis* was at its lowest incidence for several years, being down to 0.59 per cent.

Meat Inspection Tables 'A', 'B', and 'C' set out the details of animals killed and inspected, the reasons for condemnation, and the weights of carcasses and organs rejected as unfit for food.

The present statistics are derived from the operation of one privately-owned slaughterhouse, where killing takes place on behalf of several butchers—local and out-of-district. In addition a certain amount of slaughter for wholesaling takes place.

Compare them with the records for 1934, the first full year when the district had a whole-time inspector and when an inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out. There were then six private slaughterhouses, all operating in connection with butchers' businesses, providing some part only of their needs. Killing usually took place on Monday and Tuesday afternoons and evenings, after the Dorking and Guildford cattle markets.

In 1934, 328 visits were made for the purposes of meat inspection, and the animals inspected after slaughter were: 79 cattle, 115 calves, 594 pigs, and 263 sheep. The weight of meat and offal rejected as unfit was 17 cwts. 19¾ lb.

Table 'A'		MEAT INSPECTION				
Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part						
	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Swine</i>	TOTAL
Number killed	2,318	203	274	6,499	5,191	14,485
Number inspected	2,318	203	274	6,499	5,191	14,485
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	11	4	2	33	51
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	588	77	9	307	688	1,669
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	25.40	43.34	4.74	4.75	13.88	
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	11	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	0.21	
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	—	18	—	33
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	15	—	—	—	—	15
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total weight of carcases and offals condemned was: 12 tons 6 cwts. 1 qr. 1¾ lb.						

Table ‘B’

MEAT INSPECTION—REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION

DESCRIPTION	Number Slaughtered	T.B.		OTHER DISEASES											TOTAL
		Generalized	Localized	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and Actino-bacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. Bovis and C. Ovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the Liver	Injuries	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy	Septicaemia	Miscellaneous Diseases	
<b>Bovines</b> (excluding Calves) Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and/or Tongues Skirts Hearts Livers Lungs Intestines Kidneys Spleens Uteri or Udders	2,521			5 5 92 3	12	1 1	10 5	1 1 5 15	491		6	2 4 35 13 2 6	2	7	12 1 28 9 13 625 32 3 2 6 8
<b>Calves</b> Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Livers	274			1					5			1		3	4 1 6
<b>Sheep</b> Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and Tongues Hearts Livers Lungs	6,499			1 2			18	43 2	236	1	7	3 3		2	2 1 1 25 284 6
<b>Pigs</b> Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and Tongues Hearts Livers Lungs Intestines Kidneys Stomachs	5,191		11	7 22 7		1 2		275	5	9	227	3 118 97 21 1	8	14 11 194 3	33 44 18 227 398 291 21 3 1
<b>TOTAL</b>	14,485		11	145	12	5	33	342	737	10	240	309	11	250	2,105



Table 'C'

WEIGHTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

	Whole Carcase & Offal lbs.	Part Carcase lbs.	Head &/or Tongue lbs.	Heart lbs.	Lungs lbs.	Liver lbs.	Kidneys lbs.	Uterus lbs.	Udder lbs.	Skirt lbs.	Intestines lbs.	Spleen lbs.	Stomach lbs.	TOTALS lbs.
(a) Tuberculosis														
Bovines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
(b) Other Diseases														
Bovines	5,580	7	720	57	349	10,954	15	10	200	26	58	13	—	18,259
Calves	580	12	—	—	—	21½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	613½
Pigs	4,865	868	80	175	631½	932½	1¾	—	—	—	159	—	4	7,716¾
Sheep	80	5	6	19½	12	761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	883½
(c) Total Weights—All Diseases														
Bovines	5,850	7	720	57	349	10,954	15	10	200	26	58	13	—	18,259
Calves	580	12	—	—	—	21½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	613½
Pigs	4,865	868	189	175	631½	932½	1¾	—	—	—	159	—	4	7,825¾
Sheep	80	5	6	19½	12	761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	883½
TOTALS	11,375	892	915	251½	992½	12,669	16¾	10	200	26	217	13	4	27,581¾

**(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods**

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and they were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	<i>Tins</i>	<i>Bottles &amp; Jars</i>	<i>Pkts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	WEIGHT		
				<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>	
Beef				3	4	15	
Pork				2	8	6	
Mutton and Lamb					9	2	
Fish	79		11	1	3	13	12
Tinned Ham				1	0	3	6
Canned Meat				5	2	22	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Frozen Meals						4	4
Flour				2	3	14	0
Biscuits						10	8
Fruit	1,148	1				6	0
Vegetables	1,218	1	7			9	0
Milk	117						
Soup	344						
Preserves	29	9					
Savouries	51		456				
Pickles and Sauces	27	32					
Cereals	16		101				
Cream	10						
Fruit Juices and Beverages	125	12	1				
Puddings	36						
Confectionery	6		131				
Spices	3						
TOTAL	3,209	55	707	13	0	21	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

Using 1934 again for the purpose of comparison, the only items dealt with then were Corned Beef (103<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lb.) and Bacon (213 lb.).

The difference reflects to a great extent the changes which have taken place in the feeding habits of the nation. Nowadays, a high proportion of food comes into the home in tins, packets, or in frozen condition. The enormous increase in products in these forms inevitably raises the actual numbers and weights found to be unfit, for even with the low percentage of spoilage which does occur, the number of blown or damaged tins goes up, and in the case of frozen foods, the breakdown of a refrigerated food cabinet in a shop, either through electricity failure or for other reasons, often results in all the contents being rendered unfit for food.

In addition, there is a greater call in these days from retailers who must produce an official condemnation certificate to their wholesale suppliers in order to get credit for spoiled or damaged foodstuffs, a practice which really became common during the last war.

**(c) Milk**

(i) Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65, milk retailed to the public must be sold under one of the four permissible designations—‘Pasteurised’, ‘Sterilised’, ‘Untreated’, or ‘Ultra Heat Treated’. A test is prescribed for each category.



Licences to enable distributors to sell milk of the designations they choose are issued by the Surrey County Council, as Food & Drugs Authority for the district, but the Urban District Council's Public Health Inspectors act as agents of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of inspecting the premises of applicants for licences, and for subsequent routine sampling and inspections at such premises when licences have been issued.

During the year 98 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at West Park Hospital, Epsom, for the tests prescribed for these categories, the results being as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk					
No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST			PHOSPHATASE TEST	
	Satis.	Void	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
73	70	3	—	73	—
Untreated Milk					
No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST				
	Satis.	Unsatis.			
10	10	—			
Sterilised Milk					
No. of Samples	TURBIDITY TEST				
	Satis.	Unsatis.			
8	8	—			
Ultra Heat Treated Milk					
No. of Samples	COLONY COUNT TEST				
	Satis.	Unsatis.			
7	7	—			

(ii) *Other Tests.* Nine of the samples of ‘Untreated’ milk—farm-bottled but obtained from distributors, were submitted for the Brucella Ring Test. All were negative.

In addition, the inspectors made fifty-three visits to farms producing farm-bottled ‘Untreated’ milk for the purpose of bulk sampling from churns and tanks, and 113 such samples were collected. At one farm three positive results were obtained, and in consequence 35 individual cow samples were taken. Of these, six were positive to the ring test, but cultures from these and from the apparently affected churns were negative, as indeed were subsequent samples, indicating that the first results had been due to recent inoculations. Until these negative reports were received, however, the milk from the suspect cows was dealt with separately. The Medical Officer of Health and the Divisional Veterinary Officer were kept informed.

(iii) *Milk sold under Special Designation.* Dealer’s licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65 issued by the Surrey County Council were held by firms trading at or from premises in the Urban District, as follows.

For the sale of Untreated Milk (pre-packed)	7
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	17
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	7
For the sale of Ultra Heat Treated Milk (pre-packed)	8
Bottling licence for Untreated Milk	1
Pasteuriser’s Licence	1



(d) Ice-cream

	<i>Samples Taken</i>	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>
Soft Ice-cream	6	2	—	4	—
Other Ice-cream	22	13	3	6	—
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	28	15	3	10	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Five licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and one licence was issued to an applicant subject to a condition that he should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—Sections 13 to 21  
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale, etc., of Food to the Public

During the year under review the number of visits made specifically for this purpose was almost double that of the previous year, and many of the arrears of work were dealt with. All inspected premises were fitted to comply with Regulation 16, and those to which Regulation 19 applied were also found to be fitted to comply.

No conditions were discovered which warranted legal proceedings under the Act or Regulations.

<i>Regulation No.</i>	CONTRAVENTIONS			
	<i>Carried Forward 31.12.66</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Carried Forward 31.12.67</i>
6	3	1	3	1
8	—	2	2	—
9	—	1	1	—
14	1	1	2	—
16	5	—	5	—
18	1	1	1	1
19	2	—	2	—
23	14	2	8	8
24	1	1	2	—
27	—	—	—	—

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under ‘grocer’ only):—

Bread and Cake shops (including premises with bakehouses) . . . . .	6
Butchers . . . . .	11
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers . . . . .	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers . . . . .	9
Grocers . . . . .	41
Sweet Confectioners . . . . .	10
Vegetarian Stores . . . . .	1

*Catering Establishments:—*

Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars . . . . .	29	
Public Houses and Hotels . . . . .	39	
Office and Works Canteens . . . . .	8	
Private Schools and Children's Homes . . . . .	8	
Schools Canteens . . . . .	10	
Nursing Homes and Institutions . . . . .	7	
Clubs . . . . .	12	
Students Hostel . . . . .	1	
Hospital . . . . .	1	
	—	115
		—
TOTAL . . . . .		200

**2. Premises registered under Section 16**

Manufacture of sausages . . . . .	12
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved food . . . . .	14
Storage and sale of ice-cream . . . . .	84
Manufacture, storage, and sale of ice-cream . . . . .	1

**3. Registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959**

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows:—

Number of Dairies . . . . .	2
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District . . . . .	20

**SHOPS ACT 1950 to 1965**

Forty-two visits were paid to shops for the purposes of the Acts.

Two verbal notices were served and complied with in connection with the display of notices re the weekly half-holiday.

The following summary indicates the various types of shops in the district.

Arts and Crafts . . . . .	3
Antiques . . . . .	12
Books . . . . .	1
Boots and Shoes (Sales) . . . . .	7
Boots and Shoes (Repairs and Accessories) . . . . .	7
Bread and Cakes . . . . .	6
Butchers . . . . .	11
Caravan Accessories . . . . .	2
Carpets . . . . .	1
Children's Wear . . . . .	1
China and Glass . . . . .	1
Chemists . . . . .	7
Clock Sellers . . . . .	1
Coal Order Offices . . . . .	2
Coffee Imports and Sales . . . . .	1
Corn and Seed Merchants . . . . .	2
Decorators' Sundries . . . . .	3
Drapers and Haberdashers . . . . .	5
Dyers and Cleaners . . . . .	5

Electrical Goods, Radio and Television . . . . .	10
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers . . . . .	7
Flooring Specialists . . . . .	1
Florists . . . . .	2
Funeral Undertakers . . . . .	1
Furnishers . . . . .	5
Furriers . . . . .	1
Gas Appliances . . . . .	1
Glass Merchant . . . . .	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers . . . . .	9
Grocers . . . . .	20
Grocers and General Stores . . . . .	17
Hairdressers . . . . .	21
Heating Engineers . . . . .	1
Ironmongers, Hardware and Builders' Sundries . . . . .	8
Jewellers . . . . .	3
Launderettes . . . . .	3
Leather Goods . . . . .	1
Licensed Premises . . . . .	39
Milk Shop . . . . .	1
Motor Vehicles and Accessories . . . . .	19
Music Shops . . . . .	1
Newsagents and Stationers . . . . .	16
Opticians . . . . .	4
Outfitters . . . . .	22
Pet Shops . . . . .	1
Photographic Goods . . . . .	4
Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars . . . . .	29
Sports Goods, Cycles and Toys . . . . .	4
Supermarkets . . . . .	4
Timber Merchant . . . . .	2
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery . . . . .	10
Typewriters . . . . .	1
Vegetarian Stores . . . . .	1
Wine Merchants . . . . .	5
Wool Shops . . . . .	3
Wholesale Distributor—Frozen Foods . . . . .	1
Wholesale Greengrocers . . . . .	1
Wholesale Grocers . . . . .	1
Wholesale Stationers . . . . .	1
Wholesale Tobacconist . . . . .	1
Wholesale Wine Merchant . . . . .	1
<hr/>	
362	

## AIR POLLUTION AND THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Of the twenty-one complaints received under this heading, six arose from the burning of trade refuse—a practice for which no excuse will remain after the Council's introduction of a trade refuse collection scheme early in 1968. Six more were caused by bonfires of garden and domestic refuse at private houses and on caravan sites, and one by Contractors on a road improvement scheme who were burning up trees and shrubs removed during the course of their work.



On one occasion during the year an emission of smuts from the brickworks gave rise to three complaints, and another alleged emission from a small oil-fired boiler in the town area also brought a complaint, but no confirmation could be obtained.

Steam from a launderette and diesel fumes given off during vehicle repairs were other subjects requiring investigation.

All the foregoing were dealt with on an informal basis.

The other two complaints referred to fumes resulting from the process of profile cutting polystyrene and polyurethane, which, despite the installation of a higher exhaust flue, continued to affect the immediate vicinity, and this problem still remained unsolved at the end of the year.

One matter which always seems to create some conflict of opinion is the question of chimney heights, especially in view of the increasing tendency to instal oil-fired boilers, with the consequent possibility of sulphur emission. Unfortunately, Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, while providing that where plans submitted for building byelaw approval show that it is proposed to construct a chimney for carrying smoke, dust, grit, or gases from the building, the local authority shall reject the plans unless they are satisfied that the height of the chimney will be sufficient to prevent, so far as practicable, the smoke etc., from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance, except a building used wholly for one or more of the following purposes—as a residence or residences, a shop or shops or an office. The Building Regulations, 1965, which superseded byelaws, do, however, include a provision which enables plans to be rejected under the regulations if the position of chimneys in relation to window openings is likely to give rise to conditions prejudicial to health, and on this score the department is asked to advise.

Considerations of chimney heights, based on the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Memorandum of 1963 on this subject, and amended by the revised Memorandum of 1st November, 1967, often result in recommendations which appear distasteful to those who are concerned with the planning aspects of development. A tall chimney may be necessary on the grounds of public health, but appears as an eyesore to those who wish to preserve visual amenities, yet surely the presence of fumes from a low-level chimney could be as great a blot on the amenities to residents as a taller chimney, but no fumes.

It also seems inequitable that local education authorities can escape the strictures which are placed on those who have to conform to requirements in regard to chimney heights. As the erection of one new school, and extensions to another necessitated the provision of two heating installations, for which it was proposed to use oil, much discussion and correspondence took place with a view to achieving compliance with the spirit of the legislation. The Council's Planning Committee would have preferred no chimneys at all, so urged the use of gas heating, and the Public Health Committee, supported in their views by the County Medical Officer, pressed for chimney heights in accordance with the Ministry's Memorandum in the event of adherence to oil firing. The Local Education Authority, however, maintained their right to exemption from the requirements, although some compromise was achieved by getting them to agree to the use of Kerosene oil with its 28-second viscosity and low sulphur content.

In view of the difficulties we met with in this case, it is good to note that in Circular 50/67, which accompanied the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's revised Memorandum on Chimney Heights, the following passage appears:—



‘The Departments believe that “Chimney Heights” will go a long way towards solving the commonest problems encountered by local authorities in administering section 10 of the Clean Air Act 1956, and towards promoting a greater readiness to co-operate amongst architects and others concerned with buildings and chimneys to which the section is not applicable. So far as school chimneys are concerned, the Department of Education and Science are commending “Chimney Heights” to local education authorities as a source of guidance which it is normally desirable to follow.’

## CARAVAN SITES

Nuttall’s Standard Dictionary of the English Language, 1925 edition, defines ‘caravan’ as follows: ‘A company of merchants or pilgrims associated together for mutual security in traversing a desert; a large close carriage for transporting wild beasts; a large light-covered waggon, abbreviated into van.’ That, I suppose, was more in keeping with the romantic idea conjured up by the name. Then we also had the image of the gaily painted horse-drawn vans, brasswork gleaming, which might be encountered in parts of the countryside.

Many of those who lived in built-up areas decided that they too would have their share of short-term living in the country and would establish a place of their own to which they could go whenever possible. Box Hill being reasonably accessible from London by almost any form of transport, was one of the places to suffer from the well-meaning but uncontrolled and ill-devised development which resulted from these ideas, and in 1934 three hundred so-called vans and sheds, mostly congregated on six sites, were in the area. Most were used for weekend camping, but even then a number were permanently occupied. There were wooden sheds, old tramcars, buses, railway carriages, and caravans. Conditions varied, but in the main were somewhat primitive.

By constant pressure improvements were effected. Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, helped considerably by enabling licensing subject to conditions in respect of the number and classes of moveable dwellings, space between any two dwellings, and with respect to water supply and for securing sanitary conditions.

The war, bombing and resultant housing shortages created a fresh movement into areas such as Box Hill, and the struggle to maintain an adequate measure of control brought many problems.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, was hailed as a solution to many of our troubles, but in effect, while permitting more detailed conditions to be imposed, and proving of value in preventing the establishment of new sites, it helped to regularise the planning status of those sites already in existence, but without specific planning permission, unless the authorities were willing to go to the length of issuing discontinuance orders and paying large sums in compensation.

From a practical point of view, the best results in most cases are still obtained by visits to the sites and discussions with the operators.

At a complete survey made in mid-year the number of caravans had fallen even more than last year below the figures permitted by licence. The position was as follows:—

(a) Number of site licences in operation	
(i) Individual	6 Residential 4 Holiday
(ii) Multiple (more than 3)	9 Residential 5 Holiday

- (b) Number of caravans permitted by licences issued: 816, including 487 in permanent occupation.
- (c) Number present at time of survey: 733, including 413 in permanent occupation.

Having regard to the definition given earlier, reference should be made to that contained in the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, viz: 'caravan' means any structure designed or adapted for human habitation which is capable of being moved from one place to another (whether by being towed, or by being transported on a motor vehicle or trailer) and any motor vehicle so designed or adapted, but does not include

- (a) any railway rolling stock which is for the time being on rails forming part of a railway system, or
- (b) any tent.

While this now covers those caravans which are too large for towing, but can be moved on transporters, there is still some argument on whether or not the pseudo bungalow type of 'mobile home', moved in two sections on a transporter, and bolted together on site, can also be included, and this is a point to be settled at a higher level.

## **HOUSING ACTS**

### **(A) SLUM CLEARANCE**

#### **(i) Clearance Areas**

In 1967, sixty-one houses in areas referred to in previous reports were demolished.

One long outstanding issue was at last settled—the Dorking No. 9 (Church Cottages) Clearance Area, declared in 1962. As suggested by the Ministry after a Public Inquiry into a Compulsory Purchase Order made that same year, when the Minister was satisfied that all the dwellings were unfit and that the best method of dealing with conditions would be by demolition, but no decision was made on the Order, agreement was finally reached on a Clearance Order in lieu of the Compulsory Purchase Order. This was confirmed by the Minister in December.

One new area was declared—Dorking No. 19 (5–9 Thorndale Cottages and Pear Tree Cottage, Parsonage Lane, Westcott) Clearance Area.

Few houses remain to be dealt with in the current programme, and six which were in have now been deleted as the result of extensive repairs and the provision of modern amenities. Difficulties in rehousing for the next year or so curb activity in connection with those which are left.

Since 1934, 323 houses, representing 8.52 per cent of those which existed when I came to Dorking, have been dealt with by clearance or demolition procedure. Of these 91, contained in fourteen areas, were cleared in the pre-war period, while 199, in eighteen areas, have been the subject of action since 1955. The balance were dealt with as individual unfit houses.

#### **(ii) Individual Unfit Houses**

One house was demolished in pursuance of a demolition order, and one house was closed.



## (B) OTHER HOUSING ACTION

Unfit houses made fit:—

(a) After informal action	34
(b) After formal notice:	
(i) Under Public Health Acts	5
(ii) Under Housing Acts	1

## (C) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

### (i) Standard

	<i>Owner/Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications received	15	6
Number of applications approved	15	5
Number of applications refused	Nil	1
2. Number of dwellings improved	7	8
	£	s. d.
3. Amount paid in grants	2,023	8 9
4. Average grant per house	134	17 11
5. Amenities provided:—		
(a) fixed bath		14
(b) shower		Nil
(c) wash hand basin		14
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)		15
(e) water closet (1) within dwelling		15
(2) accessible from dwelling		Nil
(f) food store		7

### (ii) Discretionary

	<i>Owner/Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications received	4	5
2. Number of applications approved	4	5
3. Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil
4. Number of dwellings improved	6	1
	£	s. d.
5. Amount paid in grants	2,358	13 6
6. Average grant per house	336	19 1

## HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	22
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961	8
3. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for	
(a) Management Orders (Section 12)	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	Nil
4. Number of houses on which have been made	
(a) Management Orders	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding	Nil
5. Number of notices served	
(a) To make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	Nil
(b) To require additional services or facilities	Nil
(c) Where work has been carried out in default	Nil

6. Number of prosecutions since passing of Housing Act, 1961, in respect of												
(a) Management												Nil
(b) Directions												Nil
(c) Overcrowding (Section 90 Housing Act 1957)												Nil
7. Number of control orders made (Housing Act 1964)												Nil
8. Number of control orders terminated												Nil
9. Details regarding separate occupancies in houses in multiple occupation:												
Number of houses	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
with following number of separate occupancies	1	12	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	

### RENT ACT, 1957

No applications were received under this Act, either for a certificate of disrepair or for revocation.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Five visits of investigation and seventy-seven miscellaneous enquiries were made in cases of infectious disease, plus eight visits concerning food poisoning.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence was issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. On inspection, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for the renewal of existing licences were received in respect of four premises. All were granted after inspection and report.

### PEST CONTROL

#### 1. Rats and Mice

The work carried out in this connection may be summarised in the same form as is required in the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as follows:—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in district	8,488	29
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	447	6
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	128	2
(ii) Mice	108	—
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2,306	23
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	162	2
(ii) Mice	27	1

The Council’s Rodent Operator treated all infested properties.



In these days, when comment is usually critical, it is refreshing to put on record a letter received in January this year from an obviously satisfied rate-payer:—

‘I feel I must write and congratulate you for your prompt and excellent service with our “rodent problem”.

Our thanks to you and your office and, in particular, to Mr. Anscomb who could not have been more efficient or attentive.

In these days, it is particularly gratifying to find a service so efficient as yours.’

The efficiency of the service is entirely due to the good work carried out by George Anscomb, who has been responsible for the destruction of rats and mice in the district ever since the Council became involved in these duties some twenty years ago.

In addition to the details given in the above statistics, ten per cent of all sewer manholes in the area were test-baited to ascertain whether or not any rats were present in the sewers. The result was completely negative, as indeed a similar test was in 1964, so the Ministry again waived the need for an annual test, deferring the next one until 1970.

## **2. Insect Pests**

### **(a) *Bed Bugs***

The bedrooms of two adjoining Council houses were found to be slightly infested. Treatment with insecticide proved satisfactory.

### **(b) *Fleas***

Two private houses were treated to eradicate fleas.

### **(c) *Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles***

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in a private house, an old people’s home, and the Dorking General Hospital, which until October was inspected and treated under contract.

### **(d) *Red Ants (Pharaoh’s Ants)***

At the General Hospital 26 visits involved 42 room treatments.

### **(e) *Garden Ants***

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital five room treatments were given. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at three private houses and five Council houses.

### **(f) *Mosquitoes***

Three ponds and a ditch were sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

### **(g) *Wasps***

One hundred and twenty-five wasps’ nests were treated and destroyed.

### **(h) *Flies***

Infestations in one Council flat, five private houses, a students’ hostel, and a church steeple were dealt with by the use of insecticides. Assistance was also



given to the Surveyor's department in the powdering and spraying of the refuse tip when additional measures became necessary.

(i) *Clover Mite*

Infestations which were causing distress to the elderly occupants of four Council flats were eliminated by spraying with insecticide.

**NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960**

Of the five complaints received, three related to machinery operated at night, one to a 'pop' group, and one to vehicle maintenance carried out at night on a car park.

Two, relating to machinery operated at late hours, were confirmed as being justified, and conditions were remedied by informal action.

**OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

**1. General**

Only seven premises were newly registered during the year, and owing to the fact that a number of those previously registered either closed or became non-registrable by reason of staffing changes the net result at the end of the year was a decrease of five in the total number of registered premises at the end of 1967, as compared with 1966.

The number of persons employed also showed a drop, due mainly to the closure of a large office, the staff being transferred out of the district, and the deficiency thus created not being made good by the opening of new offices.

New development in this district is strictly limited, but a certain amount is in progress, and when this is completed there should be an increase both in the number of registered premises and in the numbers employed.

**2. Statistical summary**

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. on register at 31st Dec., 1967</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	93	1,824
Retail shops	177	910
Wholesale shops, warehouses	9	165
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	48	405*
	<hr/> 327	<hr/> 3,304

*\*Of these, 315 were employed in catering establishments open to the public, and 90 in canteens*

The total of 3,304 included 1,569 males and 1,735 females.

**3. Results of inspections**

As is indicated by the summary the position at the end of the year was much better than twelve months earlier, and most of the items left outstanding were tied up with alterations which were still in progress.

Summary

(a) Preliminary Notices

<i>Outstanding 31.12.66</i>	<i>Served 1967</i>	<i>Complied with in full 1967</i>	<i>Cancelled 1967</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.67</i>
59	21	54	5	21

(b) Contraventions

<i>Section</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.66</i>	<i>Found 1967</i>	<i>Remedied 1967</i>	<i>Cancelled 1967</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.67</i>
4	6	2	7	1	—
5	4	1	3	—	2
6 (1)	—	1	1	—	—
6 (4)	1	2	3	—	—
7	6	2	5	—	3
8	3	1	4	—	—
9	20	6	17	1	8
10	26	6	20	3	9
11	1	—	1	—	—
12	2	1	1	—	2
16 (1)	10	4	10	—	4
16 (2)	8	—	4	1	3
16 (4)	1	—	1	—	—
17	3	4	3	—	4
18	1	—	—	—	1
19	2	—	1	—	1
24	15	6	14	2	5
50	31	12	31	3	9

4. Accidents

Seven accidents were notified in accordance with Section 48 of the Act. One occurred in an office, two in shops, one in a catering establishment open to the public, and three in canteens.

## INDEX

---

- Accidental Deaths, 12
- Air Pollution, 19, 40
- Ambulance Facilities, 13
- Analysis of Mortality, 11
- Area of District, 7
- Animal Boarding Establishments
  - Act 1963, 45
- Birth Rate, 7
- Births: live, illegitimate and still, 7, 8
- Burials, 13
- Caravans and Caravan Sites, 18, 42
- Causes of Death, 11
- Census 1961, 7
- Chief Public Health Inspector's Letter, 27
- Citizens' Advice Bureau, 14
- Clinics and Treatment Centres, 14
- Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 10
- Complaints, 31
- Cremation, 13
- Deaths, 7, 8, 9, 11
- Density of Population, 7
- Drainage and Sewerage, 17
- Dysentery, 23
- Factories, 19
- Family Planning Association, 15
- Food and Drugs Act 1955, 38
- Food Hygiene (General)
  - Regulations 1960, 38
- Food Inspection and Supervision, 22
- Food Poisoning, 23
- General Health Services, 13
- Hospital Facilities, 13
- Houses, number inhabited, 7
- Housing, 21
- Housing Inspections, 43
- Ice-Cream Samples, 38
- Immunization, 26
- Infant Deaths, 7
- Infant Mortality, 9, 10
- Infectious Diseases—notifications, 24
- Insect Pests, 46
- Inspections—
  - Food, Housing, Infectious Diseases, 29
- Laboratory Facilities, 13
- Mass Radiography, 26
- Maternal Mortality, 12
- Meals on Wheels, 15
- Measles, 23
- Meat and Other Foods—condemned, 33
- Medical Officer of Health's Letter, 5
- Milk Supply, 36
- Mortuary, Public, 13
- National Assistance Acts, 15
- Noise Abatement Act 1960, 47
- Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 23
- Offices, Shops, and
  - Railway Premises Act 1963, 47
- Pest Control, 45
- Pet Animals Act 1951, 45
- Population, 7
- Public Cleansing, 17
- Public Health—Committee, 3
- Rateable Value, 7
- Rent Act 1957, 45
- Road Accidents, 12
- Samaritans, 15
- Sanitary Circumstances of the Area, 16
- Sanitary Inspection of the Area, 29
- Scarlet Fever, 23
- Schools, 19
- Sewerage and Sewage Works, 17
- Shops Act 1950–1965, 39
- Slaughter of Animals Act 1958, 38
- Slaughtering, 32
- Slum Clearance Programme, 43
- South-Eastern Divisional Health
  - Sub-Committee, 3
- Staff, 4
- Statistics of the Area, 7
- Still Births, 7
- Suicide, 12
- Swimming Pools and Baths, 18
- Tuberculosis, 25
- Tuberculosis Care Committee, 3
- Vaccination, 26
- Venereal Diseases Clinics, 14
- Water—Sampling, 16
- Water Supply, 16
- Whooping Cough, 23







9876

DYER AND SON  
LEATHERHEAD